

Ministry of National Defence, Egypt—Meteorological Department

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR MARCH 1947

Changeable with three unusually severe heat waves, two of them during the first half and one near the end of the month. Record maximum temperatures were registered at :—

STATION	READING	DATE MARCH	DEGREES ABOVE NORMAL	PREVIOUS RECORD	YEAR
	°C		°C	°C	
Damanhur	37.0	27	13	36.0	1931
Mansura	37.8	27	13	36.0	1931
Tanta	36.0	27	10	36.0	1940
Kharga	39.8	28	9	39.7	1931
Suez	34.6	31	9	34.2	1931
Fayoum	37.6	27	11	37.3	1931
Qena	41.2	29	8	40.6	1925
Luxor	41.0	29	9	39.8	1936

The night temperature was also high almost throughout the month, especially on second and 28th, when it did not fall below 18 °C and 23 °C at Ezbekieh, i.e. 9 °C and 11 °C above normal respectively, since the station was erected in 1909. the latter exceptionally high minimum temperature of 23 °C was equalled only once in March 1946. A fairly cool wave was experienced from 17th to 19th and other minor temperature fluctuations of 2 to 3 °C from normal were frequent. An outstanding feature was the widespread rainfall on 17th which was accompanied by thunderstorms, and was unusually heavy with large hailstones at Zagazig, where 22 mms. (a record for one day in March since the station was erected in 1925) fell. In the Cairo district 16 mms. with much hail fell at Giza and 12 mms. at Ezbekieh. This rainfall extended to Upper Egypt where 7 mms. were registered at Fayoum, 4 mms. at Beni Suef and very light rain at Minya. Very strong northerly winds were also reported from Alexandria.

At the beginning of the month a high pressure system covered the Western Desert and a depression centred over the Adriatic extended to Cyrenaica. Southerly and southeasterly winds prevailed almost throughout the country causing a severe heat wave inland on 1st and 2nd when the maximum temperature at Ezbekieh reached 32 °C and 30 °C, i.e. 9 °C and 7 °C above normal respectively.

On 3rd the depression reached Cyprus, northwesterly winds prevailed and the temperature dropped sharply to within 2 °C above its normal. Pleasant weather continued with a further slight fall in temperature until 7th when a depression appeared to the north of the Balkans and extended across the Mediterranean to Tripoli. The weather was again disturbed. With the approach of low pressure systems, easterly and southeasterly winds prevailed. The temperature began to rise again and the second heat wave reached its peak on 9th when the temperature reached 28 °C at Alexandria and 32 °C at Ezbekieh (Cairo), i.e. 7 °C and 8 °C above normal respectively. On 10th the temperature dropped considerably near the coast but there was little change inland until the evening when the winds became northwesterly with cooler weather and very light scattered showers as far south as Middle Egypt. On 11th the depression was situated between Cyprus and North Syria. Cool weather with northwesterly winds continued. There were scattered showers. Very strong northwesterly winds reaching 56 K.P.H. were experienced at Alexandria. Lightning occurred at Ismailya and a thunderbolt was reported from Hehya (near Zagazig). On 13th there were more light showers near the coast and very strong north westerly winds at Alexandria. Pleasant weather followed until 16th, when a depression approaching from the west caused unusually disturbed conditions, described above, when crossing Egypt.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Environmental Data Rescue Program

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Cool weather continued until 21st, when another depression approaching from the west caused easterly and southeasterly winds and fairly warm weather on 21st and 22nd. This depression passed to North Syria on 23rd. The weather was pleasant until 25th, when it was again disturbed by a depression over the central Mediterranean which, with its approach, caused the third severe heat wave which reached its peak on 27th, when the maximum temperature reached 36 °C at Alexandria and 38 °C at Giza (near Cairo), i.e. 14 °C and 12 °C above normal respectively. On 28th the temperature dropped to about normal near the coast but remained very high inland especially at night as mentioned above. On 29th the depression was situated near the north Syrian coast. The winds were northwesterly and the temperature about normal. On 30th and 31st the weather was again getting warmer owing to relatively low pressure over the east Mediterranean.

For the month as a whole the barometric pressure and the temperature were considerably above normal. Rainfall was about normal in Middle and Upper Egypt but below normal elsewhere. Relative humidity was considerably above normal at A'exandria, about normal at Giza and below normal at Helwan and Ezbekieh. Sunshine hours were slightly above normal at Giza and Helwan.

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR MARCH 1947

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		(MAX+MIN)/2			
	1947	Difference from Normal	1947	Difference from Normal	1947	Difference from Normal	1947	Difference from Normal	1947	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	mm.	mm.
I-Mediterranean	1016.8	+0.9	22.6	+1.8	13.5	+1.7	18.0	+1.8	3	-8
II-Lower Egypt...	1016.9	+0.7	26.2	+2.6	10.9	+1.8	18.6	+2.2	4	-3
III-Middle Egypt...	1017.2	+0.9	27.0	+2.8	12.4	+1.9	19.7	+2.4	8	+4
IV-Upper Egypt...	1016.5	+0.8	30.2	+2.0	12.4	+1.5	21.3	+1.8	1	+1
V-Western Desert	1017.5	+0.9	29.3	+2.3	10.6	+1.0	20.0	+1.6	0	0
VI-Red Sea	1015.0	+0.5	26.1	+1.3	15.4	+0.8	20.8	+1.0	0	-1

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Ministry of National Defence, Egypt—Meteorological Department

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR APRIL 1947

Abnormally cool from 13th to the end of the month. A short heat wave was experienced during the second week. Morning low cloud and mist were frequent in Lower Egypt.

The month started with a small depression over the Central Mediterranean which moved north-eastwards with a feeble trough affecting Egypt causing a slight heat wave during the first 3 days, the maximum temperature registered in Cairo on the 1st was 32° C. being 5° C. above normal. High pressure behind the trough covered most of the Mediterranean; and relatively cool northerly winds were experienced for the rest of the first week.

On the 9th shallow low pressure centres started to form a trough across the Central Mediterranean and West Libya. By the 11th a well developed centre of low pressure covered Central Mediterranean moving eastwards. Temperatures were rising when the wind became southerly and a marked heat wave was experienced reaching its peak on the 12th (Cairo reported a maximum temperature of 37° C., i.e. 8° C. above normal). The cold front of this depression passed Cairo in the afternoon with strong north-west winds behind causing well marked duststorms for a short time and an appreciable drop in temperature (7° C. in Cairo in one hour).

Pleasant cool spell then followed and remained until the end of the month. The maximum temperatures on the 15th and 16th did not exceed 23° C., i.e. 6° C. below normal in Cairo.

Light scattered showers fell frequently in Lower Egypt during the period 14th to 17th, the wind velocity at Alexandria reached 60 k.p.h. on the latter day.

On the 23rd and 24th medium and low clouds predominated over Upper Egypt with drops of rain.

For the month as a whole the mean atmospheric pressure was considerably higher than normal in all districts. Although the mean temperature for the month was slightly above normal, yet the mean maximum temperatures by day were below normal, while the mean minimum temperatures were above normal. Rainfall was below normal. The air at Alexandria was much damper than usual, the mean relative humidity for the month was 74 per cent, compared with a normal of 67 per cent. Sunshine hours were about normal in Cairo district.

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR APRIL 1947

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		(MAX+MIN) 2			
	1947	Difference from Normal	1947	Difference from Normal	1947	Difference from Normal	1947	Difference from Normal	1947	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I—Mediterranean	1017.0	+2.8	22.7	-0.7	15.4	+1.3	19.0	+0.3	1	-3
II—Lower Egypt...	1017.0	+2.3	27.7	0.0	12.4	+0.6	20.0	+0.3	drops	-4
III—Middle Egypt...	1017.0	+2.6	28.5	0.1	14.2	+0.8	21.4	+0.4	0	-2
IV—Upper Egypt...	1014.9	+1.5	32.8	-0.2	15.7	+0.5	24.2	+0.2	drops	0
V—Western Desert	1016.6	+2.2	31.5	-0.7	14.5	+0.6	23.0	0.0	0	0
VI—Red Sea	1013.0	+0.5	27.6	-0.5	18.2	+0.4	22.9	0.0	drops	0

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REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR MAY 1947

Changeable due to the frequent passage of small depressions over Lower and Upper Egypt. Three heat waves, with only one marked cool spell which covered the 2nd week. Local thunderstorms, particularly on the 27th, associated with strong squally winds and duststorms.

A complex low pressure system arrived to the East Mediterranean on the 6th, coming from the west, and a heat wave was experienced during the 1st week, reaching its peak on the 6th (Giza reported a maximum temperature of 39°C., i.e. 8°C. above normal).

This low pressure system reached Southeast Turkey on the 7th, where it remained stationary until the 15th. During this period northerly winds prevailed over Egypt and caused a remarkable cool spell. Light rain was reported from many places on the 9th. For three days commencing the 11th the day temperature at Helwan did not exceed 27°C., by 5°C. below normal.

The arrival over Egypt of another low pressure system on the 16th caused a rapid rise in temperature (Helwan reported a maximum of 42°C. i.e. 10°C. above normal).

A diffused cold front passed later on the 16th, and on the following 3 days much clouds prevailed, with local showers and thunder. Helwan reported a maximum gust of wind of 72 k.p.h. on the 17th. The temperature remained above normal until the 20th, and then remained about normal until the 25th.

The third heat wave covered the period from the 25th until the end of the month.

The weather was generally disturbed on the 27th and 28th, due to the arrival of a depression over Egypt, with much medium clouds. On the 27th local thunderstorms and light showers occurred in the Delta and Canal zone, accompanied with severe duststorms and strong squally winds (wind velocity reached about 70 k.p.h. in Cairo District).

For the whole month the mean atmospheric pressure was below normal all over Egypt. Mean temperature was slightly above normal (about 1°C.). The coastal rainfall was deficient. Sunshine hours were below normal in Cairo District.

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR MAY 1947

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		(MAX+MIN)/2			
	1947	Difference from Normal	1947	Difference from Normal	1947	Difference from Normal	1947	Difference from Normal	1947	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I—Mediterranean	1013.0	—0.4	26.3	+0.2	18.8	+2.0	22.6	+1.1	drops	—2
II—Lower Egypt...	1013.0	—0.8	31.8	+0.4	16.6	+1.3	24.2	+0.8	drops	—3
III—Middle Egypt...	1012.8	—0.2	33.3	+0.7	18.5	+1.6	25.9	+1.2	0	—2
IV—Upper Egypt...	1010.1	—0.5	38.0	+1.1	21.0	+1.4	29.5	+1.2	drops	—1
V—Western Desert	1012.3	—0.7	37.0	+1.0	20.2	+1.9	28.6	+1.4	drops	0
VI—Red Sea ...	1010.1	—0.7	31.8	+0.4	21.3	+0.1	26.6	+0.2	1	+ 1

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REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR JUNE 1947

Unsettled up to 4th. Normal summer conditions prevailed afterwards until the end of the month.

At the beginning of the month a depression was situated over the Eastern Mediterranean, northwesterly winds were established, and the weather became rather cool until the 5th.

Light showers occurred on the coast on the 3rd and 4th.

As from the 6th the usual pressure distribution of the summer was maintained. Settled weather conditions prevailed with no large divergencies in temperature from average conditions.

A minor spell of warm weather set in on the 27th and 28th., during which the temperature in Helwan reached 39°C, being 4°C. above normal. On the 29th a decrease in the maximum temperature of 5°C. took place.

As for the month as a whole the mean atmospheric pressure was practically normal, while the temperature was slightly above normal in all districts except on the Red Sea Coast.

It has been noticed that the minimum temperature in Cairo never fell below normal in any day during the whole month.

The air in Cairo district was much drier than usual. The mean relative humidity was 48 per cent, compared with a normal of 54 per cent.

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR JUNE 1947

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		(MAX+MIN)/2			
	1947	Difference from Normal	1947	Difference from Normal	1947	Difference from Normal	1947	Difference from Normal	1947	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I—Mediterranean	1012.2	+0.3	28.6	+0.4	20.8	+1.1	24.7	+0.8	1	+1
II—Lower Egypt...	1012.2	+0.2	33.4	—0.3	18.8	+0.7	26.1	+0.2	0	0
III—Middle Egypt...	1012.0	+0.4	34.9	—0.1	20.1	+0.5	27.5	+0.2	0	0
IV—Upper Egypt...	1010.3	+0.6	38.8	0.0	22.3	+0.4	30.6	+0.2	0	0
V—Western Desert	1012.4	—0.1	37.9	—0.2	21.3	+0.4	29.6	+0.1	0	0
VI—Red Sea	1008.5	+0.1	33.0	—0.3	23.9	0.1	28.4	—0.2	0	0

RAINFALL DATA FOR JUNE 1947 (in m/m)

Station	1947	Difference from normal	Station	1947	Difference from normal
Juba	117	21	Adis Ababa ...	46	85
Wau	210	+45	Roseires	85	—45
Malakal	49	76	Wad Medani ..	22	—10
El Obeid	17	22	Atbara	0	—2
El Fasher	11	—4	Kassala	15	—15
Khartoum	11	+2	Port Sudan ...	0	0

★ SEP 8 1947 ★

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REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR JULY 1947

The weather of July was characterised by the rare intense heat wave which was experienced on the 16th.

The pressure distribution during the first half of the month was of the usual settled summer type.

On the 15th an unusual shallow desert depression appeared near Kufra Oasis. Winds in Egypt became southeasterly, and the weather much warmer. The thermometer in Cairo rose to 40°C, being 5°C above normal.

On the following morning the depression was centred between Baharia and Siwa Oases. Temperatures rose rapidly, and in the afternoon reached 45°C in Cairo, and 46°C in Giza, being 9 and 11°C above normal respectively.

These figures were the highest on record during the month of July since 1888.

The effect of this heat wave was generally concentrated over Middle and Upper Egypt. All the previous July maximum temperature records were beaten on that day as shown in the following table :

Station	Max. Temp. on the 16th of July 1947	Previous record	Year
Cairo (Ezbekia)	45.3	42.6	1940
Giza	45.5	42.9	1940
Helwan	45.3	42.9	1913
Suez	43.6	42.2	1944
Fayum	46.0	42.7	1932
Minia	46.7	45.0	1945

The minimum temperatures recorded on the night 15th–16th in Cairo and Helwan were 29 and 31°C respectively, being 10°C above normal.

This was the warmest night on record since observations began in both stations. The heat effect during the 16th was so intense that many cases of faintness have been reported.

The cold front of this depression passed during the night, and was accompanied by a duststorm of short duration. The maximum temperature in Cairo on the following day fell to its normal value, i.e. 36°C.

Fine weather was then enjoyed for two days.

As from the 20th conditions were generally settled, and the weather was of the usual summer type.

The mean atmospheric pressure was generally below normal in all districts, while the temperature was above normal everywhere. The minimum temperature in Cairo never fell below normal in any day throughout the month. The air in Cairo was much drier than usual; the mean relative humidity was 54 %, compared with a normal of 59 %.

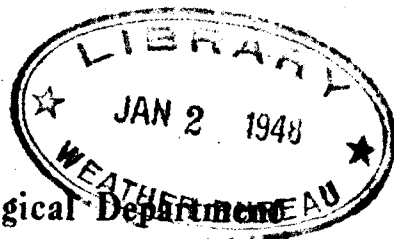
DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR JULY 1947

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		(MAX+MIN)/2			
	1947	Difference from Normal	1947	Difference from Normal	1947	Difference from Normal	1947	Difference from Normal	1947	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I—Mediterranean	1007.7	- 1.3	30.6	+1.0	23.2	+1.3	26.9	+1.2	0	0
II—Lower Egypt...	1007.9	-1.4	34.6	+0.3	21.1	+1.3	27.8	+0.8	0	0
III—Middle Egypt...	1008.0	- 1.2	36.5	+0.7	22.7	+1.5	29.6	+1.1	0	0
IV—Upper Egypt...	1006.8	1.0	39.5	+0.5	23.7	+0.7	31.6	+0.6	0	0
V—Western Desert	1008.9	-1.7	38.2	-0.1	22.4	+0.6	30.3	+0.2	0	0
VI—Red Sea	1005.1	- 1.2	34.3	+0.2	25.4	+0.4	29.8	+0.3	0	0

RAINFALL FOR JULY 1947 (in m/m)

Station	1947	Difference from normal	Station	1947	Difference from normal
	M.M.	M.M.		M.M.	M.M.
Juba	192	+ 51	Addis Ababa...	—	—
Wau	155	- 37	Roseires	237	+ 55
Malakal	175	+ 6	Wad Medani ..	46	87
El Obeid	88	- 54	Atbara	0	18
El Fasher	18	- 45	Kassala	24	67
Khartoum	13	- 41	Port Sudan ...	5	- 2

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Ministry of National Defence, Egypt—Meteorological Department

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR AUGUST 1947

Rather changeable during the second half with moderate heat wave during the last week, otherwise normal summer conditions prevailed.

The month started with normal summer distribution which continued until the 18th with no appreciable divergencies of temperature from normal.

On the 19th an abnormal shallow depression off Sallum was advancing towards Egypt, causing a minor heat wave with rising dust along the coast in the west.

Alexandria and Matruh recorded a maximum temperature of 38°C and 36°C respectively; both being 8°C above normal.

The thermometer in Hurghada rose to 40°C on the 20th being the highest maximum ever recorded in August since observations began in this station in 1927.

By the passage of this depression, relatively cool weather was experienced in Lower Egypt during the period 20th to the 22nd.

Summer distribution set in again on the 23rd, but was disturbed by the formation of a depression over Central Mediterranean which moved eastwards to Turkey causing another heat spell which lasted in Lower Egypt until the 29th and in Upper Egypt until the 30th.

A maximum temperature of 45°C was registered in Qena and Luxor during this heat spell.

By the end of the month the depression has passed finally to the east and rather cool weather was enjoyed.

For the month as a whole the mean atmospheric pressure was generally below normal and the temperature was above normal as shown in the following table.

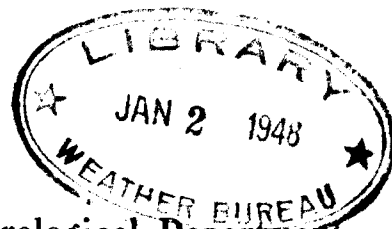
DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR AUGUST 1947

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		(MAX+MIN)/2			
	1947	Difference from Normal	1947	Difference from Normal	1947	Difference from Normal	1947	Difference from Normal	1947	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I—Mediterranean	1009.5	0.0	31.3	+1.0	23.5	+1.0	27.4	+1.0	00	00
II—Lower Egypt...	1009.6	-0.3	35.0	+0.9	20.4	+0.4	27.7	+0.6	00	00
III—Middle Egypt...	1009.8	0.0	35.8	+0.6	22.1	+0.5	29.0	+0.6	00	00
IV—Upper Egypt...	1008.1	-0.2	39.3	+0.7	23.5	+0.3	31.4	+0.5	00	00
V—Western Desert	1010.4	-0.5	38.5	+0.4	22.8	+1.2	30.6	+0.8	00	00
VI—Red Sea	1006.1	-0.5	34.3	-0.1	25.6	+0.1	30.0	0.0	00	00

RAINFALL FOR AUGUST 1947 (in m/m)

Station	1947	Difference from normal	Station	1947	Difference from normal
	M.M.	M.M.		M.M.	M.M.
Juba	154	+ 26	Addis Ababa...	—	—
Wau	373	+161	Roseires	233	+18
Malakal	217	+ 30	Wad Medani ..	94	—43
El Obeid	117	— 6	Atbara	55	+18
El Fasher	59	— 37	Kassala	141	+17
Khartoum	27	— 43	Port Sudan ...	Dr.	— 3

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Ministry of National Defence, Egypt—Meteorological Department

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR SEPTEMBER 1947

Changeable during the first half and slightly cooler than usual during the 2nd half of the month.

The month started with normal summer conditions. On the 3rd a shallow depression appeared off Sallum, giving rise to south westerly winds in Lower Egypt on the following day. The weather became much warmer. The temperature in Cairo rose to 40°C, being 7°C above normal. The depression passed on the 5th, and cooler weather followed. The maximum temperature registered in Cairo on that day was only 33°C. The cool spell was enjoyed until the end of the 1st week.

On the 8th a shallow depression appeared near Matruh, resulting in warm southerly winds over Lower Egypt. Temperature in Cairo reached 36°C on that day. The depression passed on the next day, and the winds became north westerly, with an appreciable fall in temperature. Light rain accompanied by thunder occurred at Port Said, where 5mm. were registered.

Normal summer conditions then prevailed until the end of the month. During the 2nd half of the month the maximum temperature in Cairo was generally 1°C below normal.

For the month as a whole the variations of the mean pressure and temperature from the normal were very small, as shown in the following table.

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR SEPTEMBER 1947

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		(MAX+MIN) 2			
	1947	Difference from Normal	1947	Difference from Normal	1947	Difference from Normal	1947	Difference from Normal	1947	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I—Mediterranean	1013.0	0.0	29.6	+0.1	22.3	+0.9	26.0	+0.5	1	+ 1
II—Lower Egypt...	1013.5	+0.1	32.4	0.0	18.4	0.0	25.4	0.0	0	0
III—Middle Egypt...	1013.3	+0.2	32.4	-0.1	19.6	-0.1	26.0	-0.1	0	0
IV—Upper Egypt...	1011.4	+0.2	35.8	-0.2	21.5	+0.3	28.6	0.0	0	0
V—Western Desert	1013.8	-0.3	34.8	-0.6	20.0	+0.5	27.4	0.0	0	0
VI—Red Sea	1009.2	-0.4	31.6	-0.7	23.2	-0.5	27.4	-0.6	0	0

RAINFALL FOR SEPTEMBER 1947 (in m/m)

Station	1947	Difference from normal	Station	1947	Difference from normal
	M.M.	M.M.		M.M.	M.M.
Juba	128	+ 20	Addis Ababa...	—	—
Wau	306	+131	Roseires	189	+40
Malakal	96	— 36	Wad Medani ..	18	—38
El Obeid	100	— 10	Atbara	0	— 6
El Fasher	31	— 12	Kassala	45	— 10
Khartoum	17	— 2	Port Sudan ...	0	0

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Ministry of National Defence, Egypt—Meteorological Department

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR OCTOBER 1947

The month was characterised by the following:

- 1.—Two warm spells; one at the beginning and the other at the end of the month.
- 2.—One cool spell from 18th to 25th; during which measurable amounts of rain fell over Lower Egypt.

The month started with a shallow lowx covering the Eastern Mediterranean, causing a moderate heat spell. Helwan recorded a maximum temperature of 38° C. (i.e. 7° C. above normal) on the 3rd, being the peak of the heat wave.

The depression then filled up, and fine weather with temperature about normal was experienced from the 5th until the middle of the month.

On the 15th another depression appeared off the coast near Salum. Moving eastwards it gave rise to a warm spell of short duration. On the 20th the depression was situated near Palestine, causing north westerly winds and heavy rain in Northern Egypt. At Alexandria and Rosetta, 26 and 35 mms of rain were registered respectively on that day, while on the following day 6 mms fell at Mansura. The weather was distinctly cool. The thermometer in Alexandria and Helwan did not rise on that day to more than 25° C; being 3° and 4° C. below normal respectively.

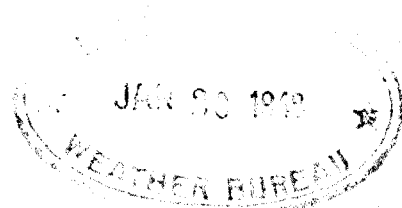
On the 28th a depression appeared off Matruh, causing south-easterly winds. A warm spell was experienced until the end of the month. On the 29th the maximum thermometer in Cairo registered 35° C.

The deviation of the meteorological elements from the mean during the month are shown in the following table. The air was much drier than usual in Cairo District. The mean relative humidity in Cairo was 62 per cent, compared with a normal of 68 per cent.

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR OCTOBER 1947

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		(MAX+MIN)/2			
	1947	Difference from Normal	1947	Difference from Normal	1947	Difference from Normal	1947	Difference from Normal	1947	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I—Mediterranean	1016.5	+0.5	27.5	−0.3	18.6	−0.1	23.0	−0.2	6	1
II—Lower Egypt...	1016.9	+0.7	30.0	−0.4	16.4	−0.2	23.2	−0.3	1	3
III—Middle Egypt...	1016.8	+0.7	30.5	+0.2	17.4	−0.2	24.0	0.0	drops	2
IV—Upper Egypt...	1015.2	+1.0	33.4	0.0	18.7	+0.1	26.0	0.0	drops	0
V—Western Desert	1016.4	−0.1	32.4	−0.3	16.7	+0.1	24.6	−0.1	0	0
VI—Red Sea ...	1013.4	+0.2	29.9	−0.7	20.0	−0.9	—	—	0	1

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REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR NOVEMBER 1947

The month was characterised by two rainy cold spells, the first was during the first week, the second during the third week.

The month started with the presence of a shallow depression over Lower Egypt. This depression caused a general rise in temperature during the first day of the month. The maximum temperature in Cairo rose to 32° C., being 5° C. above normal.

Following the passage of the cold front of this depression light rain fell mainly near the coast.

Another depression advanced from the Central Mediterranean, and persisted over the Eastern Mediterranean until the 6th, causing local showers and unsettled weather. This depression was fed in the rear by a stream of cold air which caused further deepening on the 7th and 8th. An appreciable fall in temperature and heavy precipitation took place in many localities; for instance, 13 mms. of rain were collected at Rosetta L.H. on the 8th. The thermometer in Cairo did not rise above 23° C. for five successive days commencing the 8th (being 4° C. below normal). This prolonged cold spell was intense and Upper Egypt was considerably affected. The maximum temperature registered at Aswan during this period fluctuated between 24° C. and 26° C. (i.e. 8° C. and 6° C. below normal), while at Dakhla Oasis the maximum temperature registered on the 9th was only 21° C., being 9° C. below normal, which is rarely experienced there.

A spell of fine weather then followed and lasted up to the 19th.

From the 20th to the 25th unsettled conditions with gloomy weather prevailed in Northern Egypt, due to the presence of low pressure over the Eastern Mediterranean. Heavy rainfall, accompanied sometimes by thunder, was experienced in many localities, causing serious floods in the Western Desert. Mersa Matruh reported 39 mms. of rain on the 22nd, while 36, 19 and 12 mms. of rain fell at Burg El Arab, Giza and Alexandria, respectively, on the 23rd. The maximum temperature fell to 20° C. (i.e. 5° C. below normal in Cairo on the 24th).

The weather generally improved, and settled conditions prevailed up to the end of the month.

The deviations of the meteorological elements from the monthly means are shown in the following table.

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR NOVEMBER 1947

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		(MAX+MIN)/2			
	1947	Difference from Normal	1947	Difference from Normal	1947	Difference from Normal	1947	Difference from Normal	1947	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I—Mediterranean	1016.0	—1.5	23.6	—0.6	15.8	—0.2	19.7	—0.4	20	0
II—Lower Egypt...	1016.3	—1.3	25.7	—0.4	13.4	0.0	19.6	—0.2	4	—3
III—Middle Egypt...	1016.8	—0.8	25.3	—0.7	14.0	0.0	19.6	—0.4	11	+8
IV—Upper Egypt...	1016.3	—0.1	27.6	—1.3	13.5	—0.1	20.6	—0.7	drops	0
V—Western Desert	1017.7	—0.6	25.9	—1.6	11.6	—0.2	18.8	—0.9	drops	0
VI—Red Sea ...	1014.4	—1.0	27.0	—0.6	16.9	—0.3	22.0	—0.4	0	—2

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REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR DECEMBER 1947

The chief characteristics are:—

- (1) Warmer than usual during the 2nd week.
- (2) Rather cool during the period 15th to 24th.

At the beginning of the month winds were generally northeasterly. The weather was mild and morning fog was frequent over the Delta up to the third.

Anticyclonic conditions, with warm weather, were established, and lasted until the fourteenth.

On that day a shallow depression appeared off the coast on the west, when southeasterly winds prevailed and weather became much warmer. Temperature in Cairo rose up to 30°C., being 9°C., above normal.

The weather during the night was abnormally warm, particularly in Upper Egypt. Minimum temperatures registered at Qena, Luxor and Aswan were 8° C., or more above normal during three successive nights, commencing on the 13th.

On the 15th., northwesterly winds in the rear of the depression arrived in Egypt, and there was a pronounced fall in temperature on that day. The maximum registered in Cairo was 19° C., only, as compared with 30° C. on the previous day. Showers occurred throughout Lower Egypt, and 6 millimetres were collected at Mansura, and 5 millimetres at Port-Said and Zagazig.

On the 22nd, a depression, traversing the Mediterranean, arrived to the north of Egypt, and caused southerly rather warm winds to prevail.

The cold front of this depression passed over Egypt on the 23rd, when the wind velocity reached 45 K.P.H., at Helwan. Light local dust-storms were experienced. Much cloud developed, and light shower fell over Lower Egypt. Four millimetres fell at Rosetta Light-House. Weather became much cooler on that day, and the thermometer did not exceed 16° C. in Cairo, being 4° C. below normal.

Anticyclonic conditions then prevailed, and remained till the end of the month.

The deviation of the meteorological elements from the normals are shown in the following tables from which the deficiency of rain is remarkable:—

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR DECEMBER 1947

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		(MAX + MIN)/2			
	1947	Difference from Normal	1947	Difference from Normal	1947	Difference from Normal	1947	Difference from Normal	1947	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I—Mediterranean	1017.6	—0.6	21.4	+1.3	12.6	+1.0	17.0	+1.2	5	—30
II—Lower Egypt...	1018.1	—0.9	22.7	+1.2	9.8	+0.9	16.2	+1.0	4	—6
III—Middle Egypt...	1018.4	—0.8	22.5	+1.5	11.0	+1.5	16.8	+1.5	1	—3
IV—Upper Egypt...	1017.6	—1.3	25.3	+1.5	11.2	+2.3	18.2	+1.9	1	—1
V—Western Desert	1018.9	—1.4	23.4	+1.1	7.8	+1.2	15.6	+1.2	0	—1
VI—Red Sea	1016.2	—1.2	25.2	+0.8	15.0	+1.8	—	—	drops	—1

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